

extreme right wing politics, has established a firm base in Oxford.

THE NATIONAL FRONT, the
active organisation associated with

No. 44 JULY 1971

Spearhead

7½p

HOW YOUR NEWS IS CONTROLLED

Startling Disclosures
(Page 12)

Surbiton is not the only seat where Powellite, Monday Club, or National Front rumblings can be heard. DENNIS BARKER reports ...

Tories join

EXTREMIST

Oppose National Front, call for church 1.

Neo-Nazi denial

National shout down squatters' lead

Not joining National Front

Nat. Front is sorry for O'Conn

N.F. accused of smear methods

FRONT

information wanted

BACK United front

campaign against

National Front

protest Flops

Racialist march 'a danger'

NATIONAL FRONT CHANT - 'WAS ILLEGAL' SAYS THE E.C.R.C.

ront

National Front is self-condemnatory

National Front pair told 'quit'

THE NATIONAL FRONT WAS SPY FOR FRONT

National Front

National Front

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

The Market Debate

Two strong impressions come out of all that has been said and done about the Common Market over the past month or so. One is that the Market debate in Parliament is becoming obscured in a mass of trivia that totally fails to distinguish the wood from the trees. The other impression is of the flagrant opportunism that is creeping more and more into the affair.

The fact that Mr. Rippon has agreed to terms on Commonwealth sugar, New Zealand dairy produce and the world role of Sterling which are a sell-out in any language, albeit a deferred one in some cases, carries with it the danger for public opinion that these things will be considered the crucial issues. Were that to be acknowledged, it might be reasoned *ex hypothesi* that had Mr. Rippon obtained terms that were much less a sell-out, or even not a sell-out at all, the entire complexion of the Common Market would be altered where Britain was concerned. That this is believed by many members of Parliament is an indication of the shallow level of the debate in those quarters.

The real case against the Market rests of course on much more fundamental grounds, and it is on those grounds that the attack on the Market should proceed. The fundamental issue is whether Britain's future destiny will be that of a great maritime world power maintaining unique bonds with kith and kin across the oceans or part of an ersatz European power linked together, like the countries of the Hapsburg Empire, only by the strands of geography. It is perfectly obvious that we cannot adequately fulfill our role as one while trying to do the other. It therefore becomes

a stark choice between the two.

It is the argument of the pro-Marketeers that such questions as the price of butter must not be allowed to obstruct the path to a great historical imperative. No, indeed it must not! But let us not concede to these gentlemen of the opposing camp a monopoly of great historical imperatives — of grand visions and broad horizons. Let us oppose them on the terms by which they seek to invest the argument with a higher dimension. Let us think big, as they do.

If this is accepted, the haggling over terms at Brussels becomes a minor detail. What is to be opposed is the fact that our negotiators have been at Brussels at all, that we even contemplate a European destiny as the fate of generations to come. The whole fight should be on that issue.

Opportunism

Of political opportunism on the Market we have seen much over the past year or two and none more than recently. First there was Enoch Powell, who, having been an obedient 'European' for many years while holding Cabinet office, joined the anti-Marketeers soon after it became clear that he had no prospective Cabinet office any longer in the offing but a great deal of popularity with the electorate who had hardened against the Market. After Mr. Powell a score of Labour personalities, sniffing the plaudits to be won from the same electorate, began to move in the same direction — not all at once, because that would be indecent, but by degrees — testing out public reception by preliminary tilts against certain features of the Market, then later becoming bolder in their criticism to the point of appearing to take an anti-Market position.

Prominent among these has been Jim Callaghan and more recently Harold Wilson himself, who, in a speech to the Lancashire Miners' Gala at Leigh, took what *The Sunday Times* called "a significant step towards lining up the Labour Party against entry." While Mr. Wilson made that very speech, Mr. Callaghan was telling pressmen in Bedlington, Northumberland, that a general election was the way to decide the Market issue!

This, coming only a year after the exit from power of a Labour Government which dedicated itself, through one humiliation after another, to getting into Europe, does not just border on the fantastic; it supercedes the fantastic in a way that words have not yet been found to describe. Indeed

it shows politicians' contempt for the intelligence of the electorate to a degree that no politicians have dared to exhibit before.

In this connection we may look more closely and cynically on that familiar catchphrase that has now become stock in trade of representatives of both parties: "if the terms are right". It is no accident that this phrase has been used the most by those who have shifted position the most on this issue. Indeed, it becomes clearer with every day that when a politician of Tory or Labour says he supports entry into Europe "if the terms are right" what he really means is: "I support entry into Europe so long as it appears politically to my advantage to do so, but if it reaches a point where it no longer appears an advantage I have a get-out: I can seek, and no doubt find, in the terms of Brussels a clause which will allow me to change horses and join the anti-Market camp with full dignity and justify myself before party, country and history by saying that I found the terms to be — not right!"

Upper Clyde

The refusal of the Government to provide the loan needed to refloat Upper Clyde Shipbuilders will no doubt have been greeted with loud applause by those who cling to a doctrinaire free enterprise philosophy. In fact it shows an appalling lack of appreciation of some of the modern social and political, as well as economic, facts of life.

To begin with the economic, Upper Clyde, like others in their industry and indeed industries like aircraft manufacture as well, have to contend today with a condition of trade that is none of their making: they have to win business by signing fixed price contracts in an age of roaring inflation. As the nature of their work is such that contracts extend over several years, it is the hardest job to peg the prices at the agreed level and at the same time be profitable. Some shipyards, admittedly, have done so with difficulty by better management, and it is not suggested that in this department UCS do not show room for improvement. It does mean, however, that the situation is liable to cause all but the very strongest to go to the wall.

This might be put down to ordinary commercial justice if the people to suffer were just proprietorship and management, as may be the case in small family concerns. UCS, however, is a vast institution on which many thousands of workers rely for their livelihoods in a part of the country already dan-

Spearhead

Editorial Office: The Nationalist Centre, 10 Birkbeck Hill,
London S.E.21. Tel: 01-670 0118. Editor: John Tyndall
Asst. Editor: Martin Webster

Published in support of the National Front

gerously run down in terms of employment. Unemployment in one important sector inevitably infects other sectors supplying it with parts and yet more sectors which simply depend on the general prosperity and purchasing power of the local community. The disease is contagious.

Scotland in general and Clydeside in particular have become a stronghold of the political Left largely because Toryism has neglected the peculiar problems inherent in Scottish economic life, and has out of ideological obstinacy refused to endorse a proper policy of regional development that takes into account the needs of the whole of the population of that region. In the light of these realities its present policy with regard to UCS is just not good enough.

Cost of Royalty

That court clown of the Bloomsbury Left, Richard Crossman, has got into the news again recently by his attack on the Royal Family for requesting an increase in money. Coming from the representative of a movement that has encouraged practically the whole population to ask for more money, this attack is a bit of a joke.

However, if we are to discuss the Royal Family's claim seriously we should begin by recognising what the Left seems incapable of recognising — that this is not a claim being made by and for individuals; it is a claim made on behalf of an institution, and an institution that the great majority in Britain wishes to see retained, not in the modest, bicycle-riding style of certain Continental Monarchies, but in the full splendour of its past. The day that the majority does not wish to see this institution retained in this way will be the day when it will be right to refuse to pay for it. Until that day comes, we have the duty to maintain our own Monarchy on a scale that befits the dignity that we demand of it. This means that in a state of inflation which is not the Royal Family's fault it is entitled to have its income raised to keep pace with the cost of living just as is anyone else.

Capitulation

News from the University of East Anglia recently summed up all that is sick and contemptible in the present leadership of this country.

Back in March an American student was expelled from the University following his conviction at Norwich court for possessing the drugs cannabis and amphetamines. This expulsion took place under a regulation by which undergraduates could be disciplined for the illegal possession of the drugs.

Upon the expulsion a screaming, yowling mob of demonstrators held a meeting of the Students' Union at which they voted to violently disrupt future meetings of the Senate disciplinary committee until the

code of discipline was changed. They then marched to the campus administration block and presented their terms.

And — presto! The Senate obligingly suspended the code of discipline.

Our universities are not short of applicants. On the contrary, there are more would-be students who want to attend them than there are places in them. These juvenile rowdies should have been given a very short answer to their threats. They should have been told that anyone caught disrupting Senate meetings would be immediately expelled from the University and in the process prosecuted under ordinary law for behaviour threatening a breach of the peace. That this was not done is an appalling comment on the cowardice and irresponsibility of university authorities in this day and age.

Different Environment: Same Type

Spearhead has for a long time expounded the theme that every political periodical circulating in Britain through the normal wholesale commercial channels and enjoying regular income from advertising works in the service of the internationalist liberal establishment. A few naive souls contested this theme recently by trying to tell us that *The Spectator*, having come under new editorship, had made a marked swing to the Right. To such people we can only recommend the reading of the article "Grumbles About Hell", by John Vaizey, which appeared in the 12th June issue.

The essence of this article is its expression of disgust at South Africa's liberals. But wait! The disgust is not at the fact that liberals stand in opposition to the forces of law, order and white civilisation in South Africa, but at the fact that, in the view of the writer, their opposition is not nearly strong enough!

Relating at length the flabby and hypocritical way in which liberals wallow in the moral and intellectual luxury of condemning apartheid while at the same time living fatly on its benefits, with droves of black servants attending to their every wish, the writer says: "I am now prepared to go to any lengths to support those courageous men and women who seek to abolish apartheid and establish black supremacy."

Mr. Vaizey in this article renders us two services. In the first place he sheds some welcome light on *The Spectator's* true leanings. Secondly, he gives admirable testimony, probably without realising it, to the liberal character. What he is saying, in effect, is that the liberals in South Africa are a soft lot. Their dominating motif in life is personal survival in surroundings of the greatest possible comfort, while at the same time they display all the personal vanity that comes of striking lofty moral postures on the issues of their time. In the words of Mr. Vaizey, "...

like true liberals they ignore every genuine cause that might benefit from hard unpaid work or disinterested thought, and lend their noisy support to every discredited and ineffective craze that afflicts us."

But why apply this description to liberals in South Africa and not everywhere else! Is it not a common trait all over the world and nowhere more than here? Liberalism in Britain, unlike in South Africa, is the established status quo. Unlike in South Africa, it is the god that renders rich rewards to those willing and eager to serve it. While those liberals in South Africa who wish to feather their own nests must take care not to tread too heavily on the toes of the ruling forces, those liberals in Britain who wish to do likewise have no fear of treading on toes. On the contrary, it is people of firm right-wing and nationalist convictions who in our country run the risk of treading on establishment toes and incurring establishment wrath. Therefore the flabby, vain types who can only be half-baked liberals in a place like South Africa can afford to be wholehearted liberals in Britain. Local variations of the liberal type may exist according to the local climate, but the true liberal character and mentality remain constant the world over — and most vividly of all in the persons of the hack journalists who spew forth the liberal message in Britain's dailies and weeklies.

Top Secret

News comes through to us, by the good offices of the highly competent *Washington Observer* newsletter, of the latest meeting of the sinister Bilderberg Group, which took place in Woodstock, Vermont, on April 22nd to 25th.

The Bilderbergers, who represent one of the very top echelons of the internationalist establishment, are in the habit of meeting under highly secret circumstances at regular intervals in various parts of the world, with many delegates flown from every corner of the earth with fares paid. The minutes of the meetings are never published, and no report of this latest meeting appeared in the major newspapers.

The *Washington Observer* report, made from the inside at considerable risk, discloses that the meeting took place in a hotel owned by the Rockefeller family and the fares of the delegates were paid by the tax-exempt left-orientated Rockefeller Foundation. Security was provided through the FBI. The delegate list included America's unelected dictator, Henry Kissinger, Pierre Trudeau, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Europe's most powerful financier, Baron Edmund De Rothschild. Coming from Britain were Denis Healey, Reginald Maudling and Labour ex-Minister George Thomson. Information is that all the guests showed great deference to two Jewish gentlemen who attended anonymously.

Mr. Edward Heath and his lackey Geoffrey Rippon are defrauding the British people.

They pretend that the talks in Brussels are to decide 'the terms' on which Britain shall go into Europe.

The real decision, the mighty decision affecting the life and future of all of us — whether Britain shall go into Europe on ANY terms — has not been put to the British people.

TIME AND TIDE

The truth is that 90 per-cent of the terms are settled — and to our disadvantage. Politicians should face the fact and dismount from the fence. Britain has been getting a very dusty answer on the relatively few matters on which she has been able to put forward a view.

On Commonwealth sugar, we have to start by abandoning Australia, and for the rest are graciously accorded permission to honour our obligations till 1974, thereafter being content with vague and unenforceable assurances.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith
Anti-Common Market Rally: London

The vilest thing that Heath accomplished in Paris was not the sell-out of British interests. That had already been done — quietly — in Brussels. What Heath had managed to do was to drag the Union Jack into the gutter with him. Any vestige of self-respect which Britain possessed had finally disappeared.

BRITAIN FIRST

I am a Conservative councillor who lost a seat on 13th May in company with some two thousand others and I know that the Government's European policy had a fair amount to do with the verdict at the polls because I visited the homes of a number of my electorate over a period of several weeks and was told in quite a few of them that they would abstain because of the European business.

The cost of living, unemployment and certain local issues played a larger part but Europe was looming large throughout the campaign. It will loom larger because some very tried and trusted Conservatives told me that although they would vote Conservative this year Market entry would mean the end of their support.

Sometimes I wonder in what kind of world some of our politicians live. What contact do they have with the average voter? A few years ago it was not too difficult to find Market supporters but they have become much fewer and further between. As you pointed out so rightly, those who wish to drag us into Europe are acting 'undemocratically, unrepresentatively, irresponsibly, frivolously and foolishly.' If the Conservative MPs who are so keen on the Market cannot see that they should take a short walk through their con-

stituencies and knock on a few doors and, unless they are completely deaf, that should convince them.

Letter: THE SPECTATOR

How many of our youth today give any significant thought to the future effect on one's descendants in their choice of a mate? Practically none because race science is deliberately censored out of the school curriculum. If one wishes strong, healthy children with a determined will, courage, intelligence and fortitude, one will seek such traits in a mate.

We owe our race the safeguards which forbid us from marrying outside our own kind of folk.

THE THUNDERBOLT,
Savannah, Georgia, USA

PICK OF THE MONTH

The Protest Industry should not be taken seriously; what should be taken seriously . . . is the seriousness with which the Protest Industry is taken by the so-called 'Establishments' of Western societies. Indeed the two are becoming almost indistinguishable. For example, it is serious when Archbishops and Presidents worship at the twin altars of 'Youth' and 'Protest', as though the former has a monopoly of wisdom and virtue, and the latter is the only route to salvation and the noble life. Ironically, it is the absorption of 'revolution' into the status quo, and the flattery that is meted out to its advocates, that is the prime cause of the growing violence in our society. This paradoxical lesson must be learnt at our peril.

Book Review on New Left
MONDAY WORLD
Monday Club Quarterly

There was a time, and this not long ago, when a conspiracy to commit high treason — which still carries the death penalty in Britain — used secret signs and passwords, took shape in underground cellars and pursued its nefarious aims deeply hidden from the public gaze: it was an evil emanation of the night. Today, what a difference!

Today not only does treason walk the street in the full light of day, not only does it proclaim its purpose from the rooftops — it commands the air, dominates

the newspapers, usurps the pulpits and has as its chief declared protagonist the British Government . . ."

CANDOUR

Our aim remains a European Government after expansion through British entry. The argument over a United States of Europe or a Federal Europe is one of words. A European Government will take decisions on common policies and will be subject to a European parliamentary control.

Walter Scheel
West German Foreign Minister

It is based on the gospel of the soft option. It is hedonism reinforced by marijuana, the Pill and the electric guitar. Can such a society survive? The answer must be: Only if it is encapsulated within another society which produces the goods on which the drop-outs live, and does the work that they disdain to do.

Charles Curran
Book review on hippie society
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

Millions of people believe they are watching, helpless and not so much unregarded as positively derided, the deliberate dismantling of the frontiers of decency, morality and respect, with a view to producing far reaching and indeterminate alterations in society itself.

They do not believe that these and other phenomena, such as the spread of drugs or the undermining of the universities, are simply reflections of a change taking place spontaneously and generally.

They believe that intention is at work, and that it is the intention of a small and elusive but powerful minority. What they do not understand is that they, the majority, seem to find themselves without voice or representation in the face of a prospect which appals them.

Enoch Powell
Speech: Isle of Wight

International sporting events . . . have become public displays of relative national worth — indeed, now, of racial worth. By and large, the measure of achievement is purely physical and thus a denial of most of the inherited attributes that have made those of European stock what they are.

The Negro, for instance, may lack the mental and organisational capacity of his White equivalent; but if, as a result of sheer physical strength or by virtue of the particular ethnic bone-structure of his heel, he becomes a world champion in boxing or athletics, his prowess is hailed as proof of racial equality if not of actual superiority.

PROPERTY AND FINANCE
Salisbury, Rhodesia

OVERSEAS AID: MYTH AND REALITY

AT a time when there is much talk of Britain's precarious economic situation, the Conservative Government is doling out £227 million a year in overseas aid to the 'under-developed' nations of Africa and Asia — a sum equivalent to more than one-third of the total amount we owe to the International Monetary Fund. Anthony Barber has described this debt as a burden and restraint on Britain's freedom of action, and so a drastic reduction in overseas aid would seem the logical course to take to help make Britain solvent.

But no. Not only is the Government content to continue giving away this massive sum, but it is pledged to substantially increase it, and foists upon the British people a variety of political, economic and moral excuses to justify this.

Such a policy should not be immune from criticism merely because the motives of its advocates are professed to be humane — in fact, it is high time this subject was stripped of confusing emotion and the arguments which appear so irresistible to its supporters closely examined.

It was thus heartening to see the *Sunday Express* recently publish an article by P. T. Bauer, Professor of Economics at the L.S.E., which completely exposed the foolishness, futility and positive harm of the superogatory idea that we should impoverish our own people by supplying to the Afro-Asian states the resources urgently needed to strengthen Britain. Describing the question of foreign aid as "a gigantic confidence trick", Prof. Bauer outlined three basic reasons for opposing the fetish.

Firstly, it is delusive to argue that without aid the under-developed world cannot progress since it is too poor to build up capital, for what retards these countries is the people who inhabit them.

Prof. Bauer said, "If a country's politicians and institutions, and its people's beliefs, modes of conduct and customs, are incompatible with material advance, then it will not occur, and aid will be useless," and to back this up he cited the case of the Navajo Indians, who have not made a scrap of progress, despite having massive aid lavished on them by the U.S., since their way of life is not conducive to it.

This criterion largely applies to nearly all under-developed societies, for the truth is that aid is just not working where it is given to peoples without the will and aptitude to help themselves. A few non-European states, especially Japan, have displayed the character and capacity to determine their economic development, but the remainder are simply lacking in these qualities.

Prof. Bauer went on to mention ways in which aid, as well as being unnecessary and insufficient for material advance, can actually retard it by stifling people's initiative and will to help themselves. He regards aid as encouraging "the damaging belief that material progress depends less on the people's own efforts than on the aid itself. In this sense it pauperises the recipients."

Political considerations of short-term advantage are liable to interfere with economic judgment, in that prestige projects which are useful to recipient governments for propaganda and produce a high return in self-esteem, have little practical value in local conditions. "Hence," says Prof. Bauer "the Western-type universities in poor countries, churning out graduates for whom

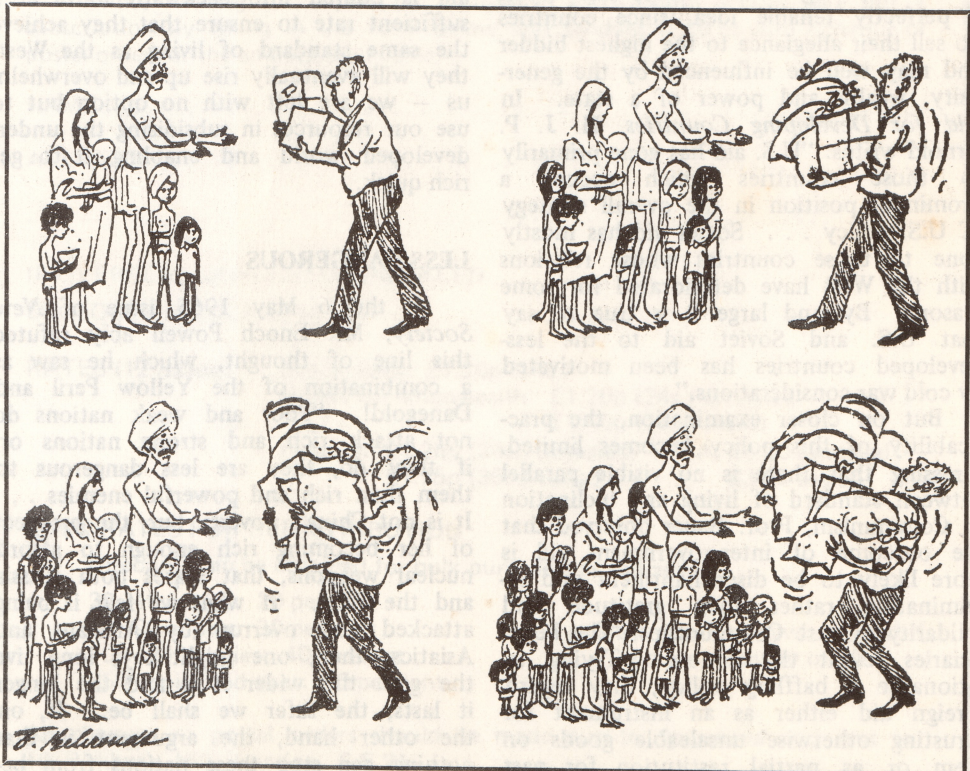
there is no employment, the steel complexes and the State airlines which have to be manned by foreigners. Governments engaged in central planning . . . are treated preferentially in the allocation of aid. This encourages them to make their development plans as ambitious as possible."

OBLIGATION MYTH

Another favourite argument of foreign aid advocates is the idea that we have an indisputable obligation to help the developing countries, that Britain has a moral duty to assist them. No doubt this arises from the set-back encountered by Marxists on finding the collapse of their fundamental assumption that capitalist society could only grow rich by exploiting the workers. To make up for this, they concocted the doctrine that the Western populations as a whole are capitalist, while the exploited proletariat consists of the populations of Africa and Asia. According to this theory, the reason why Africa is poor is that Europe is rich and vice versa.

On such a pretext, the Government enforces the payment of foreign charity on the British people, whom one would suppose have the right in a free society to be either completely uncharitable or to give the money that they have earned to the good cause of their choice. Prof. Bauer points out that "as aid is tax money the givers, or rather the payers, have no

Contd. overleaf



How F. Behrendt of the Dutch newspaper, *Algemeen Handelsblad*, views the richer nations' efforts to help the developing countries.

choice and mostly do not even know that they pay. There is no moral element here such as there is in voluntary charity."

Every man has a right to be charitable with his own — he should be able to give it away if he wishes and to whom he wishes, for charity is essentially the act of a person. And if people wish to form religious and secular organisations, such as Oxfam, through which charity can flow from richer to poorer countries, that is their prerogative. The point is whether charity can have any meaning when applied to the actions of a public authority in levying money by coercion, for this is what overseas aid is in effect. We are told that we must assign a specified amount of our gross national product to helping foreign countries, and that means it must be derived from the tax-payer — in other words, it is obligatory. It is quite intolerable that the Government should be allowed to act as our conscience in these matters and assume an open-ended moral indebtedness by compelling us to give away our wealth to the inhabitants of another land.

POLITICAL STRATEGY

Finally, Prof. Bauer knocks on the head the contention that aid is valuable for Western political strategy — that it can secure important positions in the rivalry for allies between the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

At first sight, of course, this seems a perfectly tenable idea, since countries do sell their allegiance to the highest bidder and may well be influenced by the generosity, wealth and power of a state. In *Aid for Developing Countries*, H. J. P. Arnold writes: "U.S. aid has gone primarily to those countries which occupy a prominent position in the overall strategy of U.S. policy . . . Soviet aid has mostly gone to those countries whose relations with the West have deteriorated for some reason. By and large it is true to say that U.S. and Soviet aid to the less-developed countries has been motivated by cold war considerations."

But on closer examination, the practicability of this policy becomes limited. Stressing that there is no visible parallel between standard of living and inclination to Communism, Prof. Bauer observed that the outcome of inter-government aid is more likely to be disenchantment and re-creation rather than gratitude and solidarity against Communism: "The beneficiaries resent the donors. Trying to rationalise a baffling policy, they regard foreign aid either as an instrument for thrusting otherwise unsaleable goods on them or as partial restitution for past wrongs. It is thus not surprising that

many of them often pursue policies hostile to the donor, whom they oppose, embarrass, and thwart as best they can . . . Indeed, foreign aid encourages close State economic controls, thereby further centralising power and promoting policies which are nearer to those of the Soviet bloc than to those of the West."

It is not the penurious multitudes of the poor countries, but their politicians civil servants, lawyers, literati and the like who are the principal promoters of Communism. It is these people who see, with every prospect of increasing wealth, increased opportunities of establishing Communist despotism which will enable them to dominate the masses. And so the free bestowment of benefits on one country by another with the idea of winning its support is a course of action inevitably doomed to failure, as the Americans have demonstrated in post-war years.

Related to this, of course, is the argument that a massive aid programme is the only way of staving off eventual conflict between the developed and under-developed nations. *The New Britain*, Labour's 1964 election manifesto, declared: "Poverty is an ever-present fear for more than half the world's population. It presents the Western industrialised nations with a tremendous challenge which we ignore at our peril; for there is a growing danger that the increasing tensions caused by gross inequalities of circumstances between the rich and poor nations will be sharply accentuated by differences of race and colour."

In other words, we are told that unless aid is poured into backward states at a sufficient rate to ensure that they achieve the same standard of living as the West, they will eventually rise up and overwhelm us — we are left with no option but to use our resources in subsidising the under-developed world and enabling it to get rich quick.

LESS DANGEROUS

In the 6 May 1965 issue of *New Society*, Mr. Enoch Powell ably refuted this line of thought, which he saw as a combination of the Yellow Peril and Danegold! "Poor and weak nations do not attack rich and strong nations or, if they do, they are less dangerous to them than rich and powerful enemies . . . It is not China's poverty but the prospect of her becoming rich enough to afford nuclear weapons, that scares both Russia and the West. If what we fear is being attacked and overrun by Africans and Asiatics, then, one might say, long live the gap: the wider it is and the longer it lasts, the safer we shall be. If, on the other hand, the argument is that nothing can stop these nations from becoming rich one day, but that, if we have

helped them to do so, they will be kind and friendly and not attack us when they are rich and powerful enough to do so, that will not stand up to examination either. When they have become rich, then *ex hypothesi* the motive of aggression will have disappeared — presumably progressively as their standard of living rose. And in any case, what reason is there for supposing that a nation bent upon aggression is deflected by considering that its intended victim has behaved nicely to it in days gone by? These are tales told to the marines."

In fact, "tales told to the marines" is an apt comment on all the arguments used to justify foreign aid. It is becoming increasingly self-evident that the notion of hastening the development or raising the standards of other countries by the conferment of loans or grants of money, on either a direct inter-government level or via some international agency, is essentially misconceived.

The only practicable place from which the means of improvement are to come is from within. The developed countries of the West — all of which began as materially backward — became developed without aid. We achieved our economic and industrial expertise by relying on our own labour, ingenuity and enterprise, and so it is up to the present-day under-developed countries to prosper by doing the same. This has been the governing principle in every civilisation: people get out of life precisely what they put into it. The Japanese have shown that they have the aptitude and self-discipline to attain a highly developed economy, and consequently have raised themselves to the level of the West without being spoon-fed. They have worked hard and deserve their wealth, but what justification is there in the claims of other Afro-Asian states to wealth that they have not earned?

It is nonsense to describe the backward countries as "under-privileged", for as far as nations are concerned, wealth is not a privilege. It is ours because we have laboured and fought for it, and since the non-European countries claim to be our equals, while some of them, in their hearts, think themselves our superiors, it is up to them to prove it by doing what we did, or more than we did. If we do give aid, let us get either an economic return, which is the principle of all sound business, or service in the form of political or strategic contributions to defence against international communism.

BRITAIN FIRST

Fortnightly Nationalist news-sheet. Editors: Michael Lobb and Peter McMenemie. Price 2p. (large discounts for bulk). Obtained from:—

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MARTIN WEBSTER

THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM

An Introduction For Young People

PART 4: THE WILL TO LIVE

REJECTION OF LABELS

In our world of instant communication of news, of public relations images, of commercialised superficiality, there has evolved the habit of putting "tags" on political phenomena. Ideas and trends, no matter how complex, are encapsulated and designated as "Right-Wing", "Left-Wing", "Centre", "Moderate", and "Extremist". Far from being helpful these labels only serve to cloud issues and prevent objective analysis of ideas, be they old or new, and render information to a state of semi or utter meaninglessness.

For example, *Left-Wing Communism - An Infantile Disorder* could well be thought by the average person as a chapter heading in Hitler's *Main Kampf*. But in fact it was a tract penned by Lenin - who, as everybody knows, was "Left-Wing"! Everybody is also sure to know that Hitler was a "Right-Winger" - yet as late as 1939 the Fabian pioneer George Bernard Shaw was writing to his friends "We must not let Hitler give Socialism a bad name".

From these two examples it can be seen that "Left-Wing" and "Right-Wing" and all the other tags do not define absolute and specific positions in the political spectrum. They are simply relative or subjective adjectives meaningful only when the position or attitude of the person using the words is carefully born in mind. An awareness of this fact is vitally important to those who rely for political information on the national or Establishment news media. The Establishment clearly has a vested interest in defending its position, in maintaining the *status quo*, and in discrediting its critics. Hence, when the media uses the "Right-Wing" or "Left-Wing" tags it implies that the Establishment which it serves is the "Centre". This is the reason why political personages staunch in their support for the Establishment are designated by the media as "moderate", and radical critics as "extremists".

This guide to popular press semantics is vital for any person undertaking an initial investigation of British Nationalism, for Nationalism has been firmly dubbed by the Establishment as "extreme Right-Wing". It has also, by the bye, been dubbed by political elements on the "Left" as the "reactionary vanguard of the Establishment".

Nationalists themselves reject this outdated and simplistic method of tagging, which has its origins in political ideologies designed to serve only sectional interests. Some Nationalist policies may be described, by today's standards, as "Left-Wing" and others as "Right-Wing", but all are in harmony one with another in that they are designed to serve the national interest

rather than sectional or class interest.

A booklet this size cannot hope to give an in-depth exposition of every aspect of the Nationalist case, but it does seek to outline its more important objectives in the hope that the reader will be attracted to engage in a more fundamental study of the subject. The following policy outline will be divided into two sections, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

HOME AFFAIRS

British Nationalism, as it is envisaged by the author and his associates, is firmly committed to the rule of the nation by the fundamental principles of Parliamentary democracy. This does not mean that the Parliamentary system, as it is operated today, is in every sense perfect - but the machinery of State exists to serve the people, and the people must have a regular and absolute right to appoint their leadership.

A Nationalist Government would secure the return to Parliament, in the name of the Crown, of all powers affecting national sovereignty. The power to make executive decisions of national importance must reside with the elected representatives of the people.

At the present time a vast amount of power has been eroded from Parliament and taken over by those who dominate the present anti-National Finance Capitalist system. The root of the power of the Finance Capitalists is their ability to create money and credit out of nothing by sleight-of-hand book entries, and loan the 'money' thus created to the nation, which the nation must repay, capital and interest, with actual wealth.

While supporting in general terms the system of genuine Free Enterprise in the fields of Industry and Commerce, a Nationalist Government would root out monopolistic practices of all kinds, and would initiate the process of de-monopolisation by stopping the most pernicious monopoly of all - the present banking and money creating system. Nationalists hold that the credit of a nation belongs to the nation, and should be administered by the nation as a whole. Finance should be the servant of Industry and commerce, not its master.

Hence a Nationalist Government would take away from private bankers the ability to issue credit and money and would return that right to Crown authority. Thus the power which goes with the ability to control the finances of the nation would be controlled by the elected representatives of the people.

The achievement of an honest monetary system would go a long way to achieving a permanent solution to the perennial problem of inflation - for a large part of inflation is caused by the usurious demands made on the economy by bankers. In

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a nationalist economy the value of the pound sterling would not be related to the value of gold, the dollar, the Euro-dollar or any other token controlled by the International Banking fraternity.

The value of the pound would be related to units of actual wealth produced by the British people. Hence all sections of the community could see the value of working hard and efficiently, for they would see that their increased efforts were rewarded in the increased spending power of each pound in their possession.

As already indicated, the Nationalist outlook embraces support for a genuine Free Enterprise system. However, it recognises that monopoly is always a danger lurking within the system, and so a Nationalist Government would establish an effective anti-Monopolies Commission whose task would be to protect the national interest and the consumer. Take-overs and mergers between companies which deny to the consumer the benefits of healthy competition — i.e. cheapness and variety — would not be tolerated.

Monopolies would only be tolerated (and this includes possible acts of nationalisation) if the product or service in question was indispensable to the nation's social or economic life, yet could not survive in competition as a normal business concern. In such circumstances a Nationalist Government would be prepared to nationalise such industries as aircraft production or shipbuilding.

As an inducement to national self-sufficiency, foreign companies would not be permitted to open up shop in Britain unless it could be established that the product or service they offered was indispensable and could not be provided by any British company. While foreign investment would be by no means prohibited, foreign interests would not be allowed to possess majority shareholdings in any British company.

Resolute steps would be taken to overcome the present state of anarchic employer-employee relations which are the product of mutual suspicions born of 19th Century structures. A system of workers' participation in management would be introduced in the larger industrial and commercial concerns, whereby the labour force would be able to secure elected representation on company boards of directors. Men who devote their lives to working for a company have a right to be consulted, particularly about long-range decisions. In addition to which, shop floor experience could enable many boards of directors to take much wiser decisions.

Many industrial relations commentators attribute a large part of industrial unrest to lack of communication between the board room and the shop-floor. The Nationalist system of workers' participation would institutionalise adequate communication.

As a further aid to industrial harmony, a Nationalist government would insist on Industrial Unionism — that is to say that all men involved in making, say, ships, would all be required to belong to a single national ship-builders' union, whether they were riveters, carpenters, plumbers, electricians or draftsmen. Industrial unionism would end inter-union squabbles and would facilitate quick negotiations in the event of a dispute with the management.

As far as possible, the relationship between employees and employers would be based on a formal contract, covering wages, hours, overtime, conditions, discipline and so forth. Such contracts would be re-negotiated on a pre-arranged periodic basis. In the event of a dispute in the settlement or later interpretation of the terms of a contract, the matter would automatically be referred to arbitration machinery.

A Nationalist Government would approach the chronic housing shortage — one of the greatest single social evils of our time — as an operation of war. All funds presently squandered by both national government and local authorities on unnecessary "prestige" projects would be directed to building adequate housing for Britain's families. All interest repayments on bankers' loans to local authorities — which are presently creaming off up to 80 per cent of local authorities' incomes would be frozen, and all money thus released would be devoted to house building.

A National Health and Social Security service would be sustained by a Nationalist Government as a means of providing 'free' hospital treatment for the sick, a dignified retirement for the elderly, and security for victims of circumstances beyond their control, such as unemployed persons genuinely seeking employment, widows, orphans, etc.

However, abuses of the system which are tolerated — even encouraged — at the present time, would be prevented. The workshy would not be able to live off their fellow citizens. Such persons would only be able to draw subsistence money provided that they performed useful tasks for the community.

In any society some citizens will acquire greater privileges than others. But in a Nationalist society privileges will only be commensurate with merit. No citizen will be prevented from "getting to the top" or in any other way achieving personal fulfillment simply on the basis of lack of wealth or humble family origins. Every child, no matter what his or her family background, will have an equal opportunity to achieve the highest academic training. Different types of schools would be sustained to meet the differing needs of different types of children. An important aspect of every child's education would be community service, on the basis that the rights of citizenship only come as a reward for duty performed.

Individual freedom would be protected. It is not part of the Nationalist's desire to impose a "Total State". But the present license to do harm to others would be revoked. The freedom to poison schoolchildren's minds with communistic ideas or moral depravity would not be tolerated. The freedom to take or deal in dangerous drugs would likewise be suppressed, as would excessively violent or degrading and pornographic literature, books, plays and other 'entertainments' that are destructive of human dignity and inhibit the individual from seeking true freedom. War would likewise be made on the criminal. Crimes of violence in particular would be rewarded with salutary punishments.

As mentioned in a previous chapter in this booklet, all Coloured Immigration into Britain would be terminated immediately by a Nationalist Government, and steps would be taken, in liaison with the Coloured Commonwealth homelands, to arrange for the phased, orderly and humane repatriation of all Coloured Immigrants, together with their dependents and descendents. This programme, backed by resettlement grants to the deportees and financial aid to their lands of origin to enable industrialisation, would be paid for by diverting money presently squandered on 'foreign aid'.

All the domestic measures taken by a Nationalist Government would be directed towards building a proud sense of national unity and purpose amongst all citizens and encouraging in each individual the sturdy, independent and adventurous spirit which in the past has made the British nation a beacon of civilisation and progress throughout the world.

WORLD AFFAIRS

The cornerstone of Nationalist external policy is the desire to sustain and strengthen the links between Britain and the lands throughout the world once known as the White Dominions — i.e. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and Rhodesia.

The position of weakness in which Britain finds herself today stems largely from the loss of the position to which she evolved in the 19th Century: that of a highly industrialised trading power, controlling, in the British Empire, the sources of most of the primary products she required to keep her industries operating, and the markets she needed to distribute her manufactures.

As a result of two calamitous World Wars, the growth to political consciousness of many colonised peoples, the subversive influence of International Finance and International Communism, and the poor — not to say treasonable — qualities of Britain's political leadership for some decades past, the old Empire is

no more. But throughout the world there are lands populated by people who are still largely of British stock, speaking the English language, and sharing with us all the bonds of common kinship and culture. But these links are being systematically severed, while pressure is being put upon Britain to join the European Economic Community.

While it is accepted that Britain, as a small island, cannot support herself independently, there is no reason why she should submerge her nationhood in the Common Market while she still has access to our 40 million kinfolk in the old White Dominion lands — all of which are lands of staggering opportunity and potential. To a large extent the industries of the White Dominions are complementary, and while Britain cannot offer them a range of primary products, she does offer a big consuming market and also a wealth of technology and know-how.

Political discussions since the Second World War have often centred around possible "Third Forces" to balance the might of Russia and America. There could be no more obvious Third Force than that presented by a more closely united family of British nations, which have everything in common with each other, and which are each individually threatened with submersion.

The rebuilding of close links and special ties — particularly protective trading arrangements, and mutual defense pacts — would be the external policy task to which a Nationalist Government give its most urgent attention.

At such a time as the rebuilding of Dominion ties were under way, Britain would withdraw as soon as practically possible from all other foreign ties which do not advance British interests, and which detract from British national sovereignty, such as the United Nations, N.A.T.O., the Common Market, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, etc. Britain would seek the friendship of all nations, and in particular would be happy to play its full part in defending Europe from Communism.

To safeguard British vital interests throughout the world, a Nationalist Government would rebuild Britain's defense forces, which would be equipped with a modest but adequate nuclear potential. So long as vital British interests were not interfered with, Britain, for her part, would not seek to meddle in the affairs of other countries, regardless of the type of Governments which ruled them. Never again must British lives be wasted in fighting other peoples' wars.

In all respects British external policy would be governed by the rule "Put Britain First". As she would represent a small minority, Britain could not hope to survive in the confines of the internationalist and World Government structures which are being erected. She will only survive in the future for the same reasons that she has survived in the past: by being strong and independent minded.

This brief exposition of Nationalist policies relates, obviously, only to the long-term ultimate objectives of the Nationalist movement. There is much short-term and interim work to be done before they can ever be realised. It is on the subject of these practicalities that I now conclude this booklet.

TOMORROW'S LEADERS

That the enemies of Britain, both at home and abroad, are strong in terms of ruthlessness, organisation and finance is not in doubt. But it is a mistake to think that the power of the anti-

National forces is completely self-generating, much less total. Their strength is only relative to the weakness, apathy, cowardliness and lack of direction of their opposition.

Any doctor will testify that many patients go into hospital with clinically curable complaints, but turn their faces to the wall and die. Likewise it is quite common for patients to be admitted to hospital suffering from illnesses believed to be terminal, but who recover despite the odds and leave their sick beds with many years of vigorous life before them. These latter patients survived because they had the will to live.

In the face of the intellectual anarchy and gross materialism which is rotting out the heart of Britain today, the first task of the Nationalist movement is to restore amongst Britons the will to live. This means that Nationalism must inevitably have, in the broadest sense, spiritual as well as political tasks to perform, goals to achieve.

Ideally it would be preferable if the intellectual and 'spiritual' foundations which are indispensable for a national renaissance could be completely laid before any attempt is made to construct the political machine necessary to convert the abstract energy of will into the power to effect practical changes. But the pressure of the hour — perhaps the eleventh hour — makes it necessary that the two aspects are developed as far as possible simultaneously.

It is vital that an immediate series of political rearguard actions be fought by a minority of dedicated adult Nationalist political activists, so that attention can be focussed on the existence of a Nationalist movement amongst as large as possible a number of young people — particularly those in schools, colleges, universities, industry and the professions who have the talent, character and leadership abilities which mark them out as important members of society in the years to come.

The Fabian and Communist movements for many generations past have been aware of the necessity to recruit the talented young, and today they reap their reward a thousandfold. It is therefore a primary task of the Nationalist movement to secure a growing share of tomorrow's leaders — for only from them can the forces of Nationalism emerge as a truly credible political and intellectual alternative to liberalism and socialism.

It must be accepted that the broad mass of people do not make spontaneous fundamental political decisions, but instead react to the stimulus of leadership. As long as the only leadership made manifest to them is the leadership of the Establishment, then they will continue to support the *status quo*. If violent revolution is considered to be out of the question, then it must be accepted also that fundamental changes can only be effected through the collective and organised will of the masses. Hence it is necessary for the masses to be provided with an alternative network of leadership made up of gifted and courageous men and women who from their earliest youth have dedicated themselves to promoting the Nationalist cause through whatever avenues of influence become open to them.

It is to these young men and women, who have the potential and the vision to build a new Britain, that the message of this booklet is urgently addressed.

The End

As indicated in the text, *THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM* is intended later for publication as a booklet.

WHY WE SAY NO TO EUROPE

READ OUR SPECIAL
ISSUE NEXT MONTH
see back page

THOSE who purport to oppose the world communist conspiracy have little difficulty as a rule, in defining what it is they fight against. If those precise words are not suitable, others can readily be found which just as well serve as a description: tyranny, barbarism, subversion, just to mention three.

On the other hand, when compelled to find a term to describe what they are fighting for, these good people are often at best vague and hesitant. In the end they usually opt for the word 'freedom'.

I am becoming more than ever convinced that this term is not only inadequate as a slogan to rally anti-communist forces but potentially dangerous — as it is seldom explained or qualified but too often taken as an absolute which requires neither explanation or qualification, an axiomatic good — quite regardless of context.

We must remember when we talk of 'freedom' that precisely the same term is being employed by those very people who either would wilfully impose a communist tyranny upon us or simply serve as the practical tools by whom the way for the advance of that tyranny is cleared. 'Freedom' can be, and frequently is, used to describe the aims of movements of separatism by which communists seek to break up the unity of larger states or empires. It is again used as a slogan to rally anarchistic forces seeking the destruction of a firmly governed (though not necessarily unfree) state, such as Portugal or Greece. It is further used to describe human behaviour which breaks all the normal rules of civilised restraint.

But it is in countries like Britain and the United States that we must take the most careful stock of this concept of freedom today, for it is in these countries that that word is most loosely used and where it can indeed mask the intentions of elements determined to undermine the whole fabric of ordered society.

One is led into these reflections by the record of violence and disorder now accumulating in the Anglo-Saxon democracies: the campus revolution in America operating this moment under the slogan of 'Black Power' and the next under the cry 'Get Out of Vietnam', and the disorder which has taken place to only a slightly lesser extent during recent years in many parts of Britain but indeed not to any lesser extent in one part — Northern Ireland.

The sublime advantage which the forces of revolutionary terror have in these countries — and which only recently, perhaps, they have begun to realise in its full implications — is that the laws in operation for the protection of the public order are extraordinarily mild, having been devised to cope with the normally cool climate of politics in Anglo-Saxon lands and with the normally unrevolutionary temperament

JOHN TYNDALL

HOW SOCIETY IS DESTROYED IN THE NAME OF 'FREEDOM'

of Anglo-Saxon peoples.

What these laws have failed to cater for are the modern facilities for the movement of populations on a massive scale and the consequent import into many countries termed 'Anglo-Saxon' of very large ethnic elements of the kind that provide ideal material for violent agitation and insurrection.

RIGHT OF DISSENT

In a nutshell, the principle of Anglo-Saxon democracy is that there shall be the right of dissent, however outrageous a form that dissent may take, so long as it is not expressed in a manner that violates ordinary law. There is, in other words, no such a thing as 'political crime'; there is only ordinary crime (which incorporates the various forms of violence) and this is punished in the same way whatever the motives behind it, political or otherwise.

In many countries the law operates differently: there are political crimes as such, which are punishable irrespective of whether they lead to breaches of the law under the ordinary criminal code.

Between these countries and those governed according to Anglo-Saxon democracy there is an intermediate category of country: that which recognises no political crime as such, but which in certain situations gives the police emergency powers to detain persons known to have insurrectionary tendencies in order to forestall expected insurrectionary acts.

It has always been a common British habit to look with lofty superiority down on those countries in which the latter two practices operate, countries, that is, which stop somewhere short of British standards in the liberality with which dissent is tolerated. Speaking as just one Briton, I have always found this attitude rather arrogant and deficient in its understanding of other countries' different problems. If we were to be honest with ourselves, we would perhaps appreciate that our own tradition is no more blessed in the eyes of God than are many others, but is simply adapted to our own needs with regard both to situation and national

temperament. It is the right system for us — in normal times. It is not necessarily the right system for others in normal times — or indeed ourselves in abnormal times.

We have indeed acknowledged this latter fact by the enactment, to cope with specific situations, of laws that set some limit on the right of dissent. In 1936 the Public Order Act was introduced to give the police power of prosecution of persons using language or behaviour in a public place whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned. The same Act enabled proceedings to be taken against political bodies organised in such a way as to, and I quote, "cause reasonable apprehension" that they might use force in the promotion of their objects.

This law represented a fundamental departure from accepted British and Anglo-Saxon democratic tradition in that it empowered the police to act in anticipation of a breach of ordinary law — instead, as in the past, of compelling them to wait till that breach had been committed.

Then in 1940 Parliament approved the enactment of Regulation 18b, which, to meet the emergency of the war, gave the police power to arrest and detain without trial persons of known Fascist sympathies who had broken no established law purely as a precaution against the possibility of their collaboration with the Axis powers. This was in addition to the normal powers of detention of enemy aliens that had been in practice in both world wars.

Then in 1966 a law of another type was put on the statute book. This was the Race Relations Act, which made it an offence to use abusive or insulting language in description of any ethnic or religious group among Her Majesty's subjects. The ostensible purpose of this law was to forestall racial conflict and its use for political ends. Without our here going into an analysis of the rights and wrongs of this law, suffice it to say that it was just one more example of traditional democratic liberties being curtailed in order to meet certain exigencies.

These examples are cited in order to establish the fact that the rights of dissent which are written into our constitution are not themselves inalienable in the sense

of being beyond challenge at all times; they are rights which exist so long as they are considered not to endanger the existence of society. Where they are thought to endanger the existence of society (whether rightly or not) they are liable to be withdrawn or at the very least limited.

In neither Britain nor America, however, has this principle of limitation of the rights of dissent yet been applied to the activities of the extreme left.

Still in this context the 'inalienable' theory is upheld. The violence of the left must be acted out, and seen to be acted out, under just the same terms as violence of any kind, such as common assault, grievous bodily harm, etc. before the power of arrest exists. Either that or at least the act of threatening behaviour.

A fair, and on the whole sensible, principle — so long as violently expressed dissent is on a reasonably small scale and does not go to vicious extremes — which has generally been the case in Anglo-Saxon countries.

But today it is no longer the case. It has long ceased to be the case in America. It is beginning to cease to be the case in Britain, and it certainly has ceased to be the case in Northern Ireland. In many parts of America, and at least in one part of Britain, violent political dissent has reached the level with which the ordinary canons of Anglo-Saxon democracy simply are not designed to cope.

And no one knows this better than its perpetrators: the radical left militants.

TWOFOLD WEAPON

The militant left of today has a two-fold weapon with which it cannot fail to achieve its aim of disrupting Western, and particularly Anglo-Saxon, society. The first is the sheer numerical scale of violent demonstration. This means that the undermanned police can only hope, at the best, to apprehend a small minority of those demonstrators involved — and usually not the most responsible ones at that. Allied to this is the ordinary practice of backstreet terror, which invariably strikes and is gone before the police have a chance to get on the scene.

The second weapon is a highly sophisticated legal apparatus — for which the internationally secured funds of the left are always adequate to pay. The most clever lawyers, usually of common origin, are always available in abundance, and in any court can be relied upon to tie into knots the average honest but inarticulate police constable — upon whom the onus lies to prove beyond all doubt that the defendant committed a violent act. Since both lawyers, defendants and witnesses of the leftist persuasion are not only prepared to lie unscrupulously in court but indeed are trained in the art of doing so, the odds are loaded from the beginning

against the forces of order being able to obtain the convictions that are warranted.

It is interesting to note that the organisations which all over the world supply legal assistance to revolutionary elements are usually known by some title that includes words such as 'freedom' or 'liberty', e.g. the 'National Council for Civil Liberties' or 'Civil Liberties Union'.

LAW LOSING BATTLE

The overall consequence of this situation — i.e. the limitation of the powers of law and order by constitutions never designed for periods of revolutionary unrest, and then the extremely skillful exploitation of these constitutions by the cleverest legal brains that money can buy — is that law and order in countries with an Anglo-Saxon democratic tradition is fighting a losing battle. It is in the same position as a boxer compelled to fight according to strict Queensbury rules against an opponent who fights according to no rule-book at all.

Ivor Benson, one of the world's foremost experts on the exposure of the technique of modern revolution, puts the position very clearly when he says: "What the Communist lawyer needs before all else is a system of law geared to peace, in which subversives and saboteurs are treated as common offenders. Such a system, tunnelled through and through with legalistic loopholes through which Communists can pass with ease, he proudly calls the 'Rule of Law'. What he fears and hates most, because it calls his bluff, is a system of law which invokes the code of war, treating Communist conspirators not as common offenders but as dangerous enemies of the nation."

When Mr. Benson speaks of the code of war there is not the slightest doubt what he means. It is not merely the end product of revolutionary agitation against which the law should act, it is the source of revolutionary agitation. It is not merely the physical act of violence that must be treated as illegal, it is the whole apparatus that inspires and organises violence. It is the Marcuse prototype of revolutionary college professor, as well as his dope-crazed pupil at the barricades, that must come under the full rigour of the law.

And there is no doubt as to why the Communist hates and fears a system which invokes this code. He does so because under any other system he is bound with mathematical certainty to be the eventual winner.

This indeed makes sense of the universally mutual attraction between Communism and Liberalism. The Liberal yearns for the same end as the Communist, even if he is sometimes squeamish about the means, and because of his admiration for the

end product he is always obsessed by the belief that Communism will liberalise in time. People who represent such a wonderful end product cannot really be too bad!

The Communist on the other hand, while he despises the Liberal, knows that it is essential for him that a climate of liberalism exists, for in such a climate the hands of established authority are hopelessly tied and he as a result can exploit the weak workings of the law with impunity.

CODE OF WAR

I share the view of Mr. Benson in believing that Western Society, if it is not eventually to succumb to revolutionary upheaval from the left, is sooner or later going to have to deal with the revolutionary left according to the code of war which the latter has been invoking against it in return for at least half a century.

This means attacking revolution at its source: in the classrooms, meeting halls and church pulpits where it is preached; it means treating the mentors and organisers of revolutionary ferment as offenders against society just as we treat brick-throwers and barricade-stormers as offenders against society. Indeed it means in practice treating them much more severely because they are the High Command of revolution while those at the barricades are usually just the privates and NCOs. No one is more adept than the red revolutionary in leading from the rear.

If it is right to punish the innocent kids who perform the dirty work in undermining law and order, it is certainly ten times more right to punish those who do the brainwork behind the scenes.

The police in Washington recently arrested 7,000 of these assorted innocents who demonstrated violently against the Vietnam war. They did not arrest the people away from the front line who put them up to it — who got them in the mental condition to demonstrate violently, who organised and administered the system by which these thousands were assembled in Washington for the quite clear purpose of violent demonstration.

Anarchy triumphed in Britain last year with the cancellation of cricket matches. Why? Because the law was powerless to take action against the organisation that was clearly intent on breaking them up. It had to wait until the breaking up had taken place, and then of course it would have apprehended only a small number of those involved.

In Northern Ireland the law strives valiantly to deal with those directly engaged in civil disruption. But it is powerless to act against those responsible for the anti-British agitation out of which man-

Contd. on page 13

MANY patriots have long contended that most national newspapers, the B.B.C., I.T.V., and many provincial papers are co-ordinated in a campaign to try and prevent the emergence of a genuinely nationalist movement in Britain.

Experience shows that there are two schools of thought in the newspaper world concerning how the anti-patriotic campaign should be carried out. Some papers favour the 'silent treatment' by which all information about patriotic groups are suppressed. Others prefer to publish distortions smears and downright inventions.

The existence of such a campaign has now been frankly admitted by the *Sunday Times* race relations correspondent Derek Humphrey in his latest book *Because They're Black* — a diatribe of hate against White people published by Penguin Books in its Marxist orientated 'Special' series. In the chapter entitled "Enemies of the Black Man", Humphrey declared:—

"It is an unwritten rule in British journalism to print as little as possible about extreme (*sic*) right-wing organisations because the publicity only helps them to recruit members."

He then went on to state that he felt that the 'silent treatment' had not proved effective as patriotic movements had been making great progress. Therefore he favoured the propaganda smear campaign approach.

"These organisations," he ranted, "must be stigmatised in the public consciousness . . . without their exposure to criticism, sarcasm and satire by British journalists and politicians, they may prosper on fertile ground."

INCREDIBLE ADMISSION

This incredible admission that journalists regard the British people as simply *lumpen* to be brainwashed must receive the widest possible circulation. Every National Front member must have had the experience of talking to people who agree with the basic ideals of the movement but who are reluctant to join it because they have been told it has a "bad image".

Attempts to overcome this difficulty by explaining that the movement has no control over the way its activities are mis-reported, and that Press distortions are deliberately contrived to mislead the public, are often greeted with honest incredulity.

Thanks to Mr. Humphrey, we are now able to wedge a much firmer foot in the door of wavering converts. Not that his admissions constitute a complete expose of the way the Press is manipulated. There are a wealth of facts which establish beyond reasonable doubt that there exists what can only be described as a conspiracy to discredit the nationalist cause.

It is well to ask why, for example, Britain's biggest newsagency, the Press

A Glimpse at how News is Controlled

MARTIN WEBSTER examines the vast network of leftist-orientated opinion media and the way it 'deals' with patriotic organisations.

Association, reported that National Front members chanted "Sieg Heil" at a recent Anti-Apartheid Movement meeting, when they did no such thing; why it reported that the Leeds Police were investigating "possible links" between the National Front and the Leeds race riots, when Leeds Police Press Department described the report as a "Press invention"; why in fact the Press Association is little short of a lie factory where the NF and similar groups are concerned.

AID FOR COMMUNISM

The answer was revealed in the recent decision of the Rowntree Charitable Trust to donate thousands of pounds worth of aid to the Communist terrorist gang in Angola, FRELIMO. The Chairman of the Rowntree Trust is none other than the Chairman of the Press Association, Mr. W. B. Morrell!

Bearing in mind FRELIMO sustains organisational contact with the Anti-Apartheid Movement (on whose Executive Committee sit at least two card-carrying members of the Communist Party), it would be surprising — bearing in mind his established political sympathies — if Mr. Morrell should not seek to discredit the Anti-Apartheid Movement's most active opponent in Britain, the National Front.

That such a person as Mr. Morrell should be in charge of the Press Association is bad enough, for the P.A. has a virtual monopoly as a news agency, which means that the lies it teleprints over its wires spew out on to the newsdesks of every newspaper and broadcasting network throughout the country. But Mr. Morrell's influence does not end with the P.A.

WHO OWNS WHOM

Many patriots have wondered why the Brighton *Evening Argus* and the Bradford *Telegraph and Argus* gave such viciously hostile coverage to, respectively, the National Front and the Yorkshire Campaign to Stop Immigration during the recent local elections.

The reason is that both papers, along with seventy others, are owned by the Westminster Press Group, on whose Board

sits the ubiquitous Mr. Morrell. But the story does not end here, for the Westminster Press Group is only part of a much more gigantic and labyrinthine finance-industrial-publishing conglomerate called S. Pearson & Son Ltd. Needless to say, Mr. Morrell is on the Board of this "holding" company as well.

Prominent among the constituent companies which control the S. Pearson & Son juggernaut are Thames Landholdings Ltd., and Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., the International Financiers. Literally hundreds of newspapers, magazines, press agencies and publishing companies are owned by this consortium, including:

The Financial Times, *The Economist*, *The Banker*, *The Birmingham Post*, *The Oxford Mail*, *The Catholic Herald*, Yorkshire Television Ltd., The National Press Agency Ltd., The Longman Group of Publishing Companies Ltd., and Penguin Books Ltd. A complete list of S. Pearson and Son Ltd. holdings takes up more than 20 column inches of small print in the 1970 edition of the authoritative *Who Owns Whom*.

Through this incredible power structure Mr. Morrell and his equally sinister colleagues are able to reach into the minds of every man, woman and child in the country.

Sitting with Mr. Morrell on the Board of the Westminster Press Group in the capacity of Editorial director is Mr. Jim Rose. Mr. Rose, a notorious Race Relations Industry hack, was author of the book *Colour and Citizenship* published jointly by Penguin Books and the Communist dominated Institute of Race Relations.

A SUPER POWER

Mr. Rose sustains a close liaison with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, which enigmatic body is devoted simultaneously to promoting Zionist racial nationalism among Jewish people and multi-racial cosmopolitanism among the Gentiles. The Board of Deputies boasted that it initiated the campaign which led to the notorious Race Relations Acts being put on the Statute Book.

The Board of Deputies sustains a Press Relations Committee which exerts a tremendous power over the Press through its ability to organise advertising boycotts of any newspaper that steps out of line. The

'POP', DRUGS AND COMMUNISM

After the obscenities of the mass 'pop' festival last year in the Isle of Wight, we now hear of another such festival this year in Somerset. These festivals proceed along very much the same lines as the 'pop' festivals that have been held in America in recent times, of which the most notable was the one held at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1969.

A correspondent has now sent us an excerpt from an interview given to the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in connection with projected festivals in South Africa. The interview was with Michael Wadleigh, the producer of the Woodstock festival film. Wadleigh said:

"In a sense we used the music because we selected most of the numbers for their political value; because they talk about marijuana, students, the generation gap, prejudice . . . We wanted to extract values from the music that went beyond the actual

performance . . . What rock does provide is a sort of spiritual pick-me-up for the causes we believe in . . . With the footage we had we could have done almost anything. We could have made everybody appear completely stupid; we could have made the whole thing non-political. In fact what we did was to use every scene as a kind of political sales job."

Wadleigh described his favourite performance in the film as being the late Jimi Hendrix's abuse of the Star-spangled Banner. It was, he said, "a brilliant political statement — especially done by a black man with a head band, pierced ear lobes and everything else."

In *Rat*, a radical underground paper published in New York, the Woodstock festival was described as "the largest gathering of youth in the nation's history . . . a glimpse of Communism . . . First free dope territory in America. Three days

A Warning

Contd. from previous page

committee is headed by Lord Israel Moses Sieff, Chairman of the immensely wealthy Marks and Spencers chain of shops.

At a private meeting of leaders of Left Wing organisations in Hornsey Town Hall, North London, on November 20th, 1969 — which was called expressly for the purpose of co-ordinating anti-National Front activity — a well known representative of the Board of Deputies, Cllr. Arthur Paul Super boasted from the platform:

"Between ourselves, I am on good terms with a number of local newspaper editors and I think I can say that in future they will give absolutely no publicity to the National Front unless it is involved in trouble."

REDS RECRUITED

The cancer of Left Wing subversion is not just at the top in the newspaper world. Those who have captured the places of power want to ensure that their places will be filled, in due course, by people of like mind. So entrants into national newspaper journalism are carefully selected.

Talent scouts tour university campuses looking for likely lads and lasses in a manner which is reminiscent of the way that 'Kim' Philby was recruited into the Communist espionage system while still an undergraduate at Cambridge.

The B.B.C. offers a number of places each year to university graduates for training to "the highest levels" in the Corporation. Two years ago it was revealed that six

of the eight graduates so chosen were notorious leaders of Communist student revolutionary groups!

That such policies are pursued by the B.B.C. is hardly to be wondered at, when it is remembered that its Director General promised the Board of Deputies that the Corporation "will not be unbiased where the subject of race is concerned".

Many national papers — particularly the 'quality' Sundays — copy the B.B.C.'s recruitment policy. Thus when cub-journalists who have come into the profession other than through university and who are ambitious to get to Fleet Street, see the kind of people who are singled out for quick promotion, they jump on the Left Wing bandwagon in the hope that they too will be "noticed".

As a result of these processes, Left Wing views do not need to be imposed on members of the journalistic profession by the subversives who fill the editorial chairs and clutter the board rooms. Such views have become institutionalised.

Within the foreseeable future *Spearhead* hopes to publish a booklet which will delve very much deeper behind the scenes of Britain's unfree Press than this short article is able to do.

But the facts contained in this article — all of which are thoroughly documented — are enough to explain to the ordinary man in the street why the NF and similar movements get a "bad press", and convince him that behind the grandiose facades of Fleet Street are a maze of foetid bogs where lurk reptilian agents of subversion.

of music and peace. And mud, and acid (LSD), and hunger and thirst, and community and boredom. Containment — revolution."

As a matter of interest, the venue of this "glimpse of Communism" was made available by Mr. Bernie Cornfeld, the Jewish multi-millionaire financier whose world-wide Overseas Investment Service brought ruin to millions of small investors.

Perhaps now those of us who have described similar 'pop' festivals in Britain as serving a sinister political purpose will not be treated with scorn. We have been warned by the very promoters of these orgies themselves.

HOW SOCIETY IS DESTROYED

Contd. from p.11

power for the campaign of civil disruption is recruited.

British society and Western society, if they are to preserve themselves, will be forced in time to a moment of truth in which they will have to get rid of these inhibitions which are a relic from a much more gentle age — an age long before the full science of modern revolution was developed.

They will have to act according to the code of war because that is what we are in — war, nothing less.

This is why I believe that abstract slogans such as 'freedom' are not today the most suitable means for the rallying of anti-communist forces in the world. The communist smiles when he hears this talk of freedom, for he knows that it is this very freedom which he must see preserved if he is not to go under.

We may know in our own hearts what are the real freedoms necessary for the continuance of civilised life, and we may privately cherish these in our fight against communism. But the too generous use of the words 'freedom' and 'liberty' in our public utterances carries with it the danger that the wrong meaning will be attached to those words by millions of political juvenile minds, which will read into them a virtue in the fact that the destroyers of society are able to perform their work of destruction virtually unrestricted.

In this freedom there is indeed no virtue at all.

Vital - Sensible - A must!

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ON the subject of sex, the newspapers of the Liberal Establishment, both here and abroad, have become agents of demoralisation and decay, doing more to aid the Communist conspiracy than the Communists themselves could ever hope to do.

The Communists themselves — we mean those of the hard-core variety, not Communism's "useful idiots" — have always known that mankind in the mass can never be subjugated and kneaded into the lump of a raceless, nationless One-World unless thoroughly conditioned for such a fate.

Means must first be found to reduce mankind's vitality level.

Where the vitality is high, people are strong-willed and independent, vividly conscious of identity, ruggedly resistant to alien, external control.

Where the vitality level is low, the Conspirator's task is easy — people are weak, decadent, unresisting, ideal material for social and political "engineering", passive and inert material for the promotion of the Conspirator's grandiose designs.

No one understood all this better than Winston Churchill, who in 1920 as Secretary for War and Air in the British Government had unequalled access to top-secret military, police and diplomatic intelligence on the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Writing in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald* of February 8, 1920, Churchill threw a great deal of light on what he described as "this worldwide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence and impossible equality..."

Before such a conspiracy can succeed, mankind must be reduced to a condition of "arrested development", as Churchill said. But how?

Lenin himself, one of the principal architects of the Bolshevik Revolution, provided part of the answer to that question when he declared: "We will undermine the youth of the West with sex and drugs"; a remark which puzzled many people in the West and should puzzle them no longer because the undermining which Lenin promised is proceeding towards its climax.

What we have been seeing ever since Lenin made that statement is a massive campaign of cultural subversion in which the promotion of sexual promiscuity and the abuse of habit-forming drugs have played a most important part, a form of subversion which plays havoc with the integrity of the human personality, reducing millions of people to that state of "arrested development" which the conspiracy requires.

For the sake of clarity and simplicity, however, let us confine ourselves to one aspect only of that cultural subversion — the perversion of the sexual passion as a

IVOR BENSON

PERMISSIVENESS and REVOLUTION

Reprinted with acknowledgements to *BEHIND THE NEWS*,
Dolphin Press (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 3145, Durban, S.A.

means of undermining society and rendering it amenable to alien manipulation and control.

On the subject of sex millions of people in the Western world are today totally confused — and demoralised. For millions, concepts like "immorality" and "obscenity" and "pornography" have lost all meaning.

After all, what is "immorality" in an environment where everything is permitted? What are "obscenity" and "pornography" when nothing qualifies any longer for these descriptions and the word "art" embraces all?

The part which the newspapers of the Liberal Establishment have played in promoting this form of cultural subversion cannot be exaggerated. Pick up any liberal newspaper, any day of the week, and we find that always, **automatically** it is on the side of those who promote the new "permissiveness" in an exploitation of sex which meets all the requirements of the Communist conspiracy and at the same time makes a fat profit for the promoters.

Automatically these newspapers give the maximum publicity — even when they dare not give open praise and approval — to performances which downgrade and debase all forms of public entertainment.

Our readers can find any number of instances of their own, but here is one example taken at random from the first newspaper we picked up from a bundle. This is "theatre" as we are now meant to understand it, from the entertainments page of the April 4 issue of the *Sunday Tribune*, being portion of a critique of a "review"

at Durban's Lyric Theatre entitled *La Grande Eugene*:

"The show is good; there is no denying that. It's just the subject matter and the idea of the semi-nude les girl-boys, as they call themselves, performing decidedly erotic routines that may prove a little rich for South African palates usually satisfied with the boerewors entertainment of Max Bygraves (etc) ... good simple stuff.

"Take the SS number, for instance. An artist in full SS uniform starts stripping while comments from a Snoopy-like character are flashed on to a screen. Is the officer male or female? The body is decidedly male, the underwear ... is not.

"Then there is the Leather is Nice routine, blatantly sexual and Psychedelic, a montage of flashing lights, colourful costumes and an intertwining of sexual activity, sometimes male, sometimes female and sometimes homosexual ..."

A LITTLE 'RICH'

According to the *Sunday Tribune* critic there is nothing wrong with muck of this kind except that it "may prove a little rich for South African palates usually satisfied with the boerewors entertainment ..." etc.

With their minds drenched with "news" and propaganda which can only have the effect of raising to the status of the normal and accepted behaviour which was once

Recommended

Our readers may have noticed that in recent months we have quoted extensively from the columns of a South African newsletter called *Behind the News*, and this current issue is no exception. We do so for good reasons.

Behind the News is edited by Mr. Ivor Benson, lifelong journalist and author of *The Opinion Makers*, a brilliant exposure of left-wing propaganda methods and their sources. Mr. Benson is in our opinion one of the very best analysts on world affairs in the business today, and we have found his writings extremely valuable in making our own assessments as well as in gleaning information as to what is happening in the many theatres in which the internationalist conspiracy operates.

We feel that our own readers may well like to receive *Behind the News* themselves, and read Mr. Benson's commentaries direct. We can thoroughly recommend that they do so; this newsletter is undoubtedly one of the most accurate and interesting journals in the world today.

Behind the News is published monthly and can be obtained from: Dolphin Press (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 3145, Durban, South Africa. Send for a sample copy now!

deplored or condemned, even if not always avoidable, is it any wonder that millions of people today are thoroughly confused and have ceased to be aware of any of life's most trustworthy guidelines or direction indicators?

Few ideas have enjoyed so much free publicity and promotion as the idea that sex can be separated from all biological consequences and indulged in with impunity as a form of sport — with never a word of warning about the chain of evil consequences which can ensue!

The exploitation of sex in the encouragement of decadence and "arrested development" was brilliantly analysed and described by Francis Parker Yockey in his book *Imperium*, which we regard as one of the half dozen or so most important books written in this century:

"There is first the ghastly distortion of the sexual life arising from the complete dissociation of sexual love from reproduction. The great symbol of this in the Western Civilisation is everything suggested by the name Hollywood. The message of Hollywood is the total significance of sexual love as an end in itself — the erotic without consequences. The sexual love of two grains of sand, two rootless individuals, not the primeval sexual love looking to the continuity of life, the family of many children . . .

"The instinct of decadence takes many forms in this realm: dissolution of marriage by divorce laws, attempts to discard through repeal or non-enforcement, the laws against abortion, preaching in the form of novel, drama, journalism, the identification of 'happiness' with sexual love, holding it up as the great value, before which all honour, duty, patriotism, consecration of life to a higher aim, must give way. An erotomania is abroad through our civilisation, not indeed like the sexual obsession of the 13th Century which was at least racially affirmative in that it increased the Western Peoples, but always a purely rootless erotic-without-consequences. This spiritual disease is the suicide of the race."

WHAT HAPPENS AFTERWARDS

So much for the broadly social implications of that erotomania which is today being vigorously promoted by the liberal Press and a host of other agencies; so much for the cult of sex as an important aspect of the Communist conspirators' plan to reduce mankind to a state of "arrested development".

But how is the individual himself affected by sexual love as an end in itself, a love dissociated from all those responsibilities which go with normal reproduction of the species?

The newspapers of the liberal estab-

lishment give us the "romantic" part of the story — but what a different picture would be presented if they told us what happens afterwards!

Here, too, they achieve a miracle of dissociation. The consequences of a form of "love" which defies life's deepest laws they present as a different story with no hint that the two are in any way related. The appalling woe which afflicts millions in the great cities of the Western world, expressed in terms of broken homes, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, psychosomatic and mental illness, drug addiction, suicide — perish the thought that anyone should trace this terrible suffering to some early failure to find life's true path!

Perish the thought that an agony which makes life totally insupportable could be due to some monstrously mistaken attitude to life! Just tell these sufferers that they are not to blame for anything, that they are merely unfortunate — or, better still, the victims of injustice — and the army of the unhappy is at once converted into a handy instrument of revolution!

In one sense, of course, they are not to blame, those millions afflicted with an unutterable heartbreak — they are the casualties of a form of journalism and literature and theatre which aim to create

controllable masses rather than sound, strong, self-reliant individuals.

With false attitudes represented to them as normal, if not highly praiseworthy and promising the maximum of happiness, how can we blame them if they fail to find that narrow path of personal salvation which alone leads to fulfilment and an indestructible sense of purpose and direction?

The male-female relationship is not just anything we care to make it; it is a dynamic unity with design and identity. Fragment that unity, taking one part and discarding the rest, and the unity of the personality of the individual is also fragmented. The disintegration of the relationship is accompanied by a disintegration of the personality of the individual concerned. It is a disintegration which some individuals can overcome; but it is a disintegration which overcomes millions.

The newspapers of South Africa's liberal establishment do not wilfully promote Communism's evil purposes; what they promote and mean to promote is a liberalism which in its opposition to the group identity principle goes nine-tenths of the way with Communism. What could suit Communism better when the last one-tenth is still some distance off?

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10 Birkbeck Hill, London, S.E.21.



SIR: In Martin Webster's most excellent article *The Spirit of Nationalism*, part 3, he seems to be at pains to absolve the American people of the wrongs committed by International Finance.

I am afraid I find myself out of sympathy with this generosity.

Wall Street has often served as an instrument of a brand of American imperialism hostile and dangerous to British interests, but this has raised no audible protest across the Atlantic.

R. D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: I was interested to read the letter from R. B. Slater of Warwicks in your *Spearhead* of June 1971. I really don't think he can judge the whole of the Monday Club on what he has read of just one branch.

I am enclosing my newsletter and Aims and Policy Sheet, and as you can see, we are a very right wing group, and I feel that most of our branches are as well, should you look further into their policies.

Ours is not a matter of 'some of our members say this', but that 'all of our members believe in this'.

If your reader knows of any internationalists and liberals who have been placed in the Monday Club I would be pleased to hear from him, as I am sure we would waste no time in ejecting him.

I hope you print my full address, as I would welcome correspondence on any subject, which I am sure myself and my members would be able to answer extremely satisfactorily.

Mrs. G. GOOLD
Sec., W. Middlesex Monday Club
18 Dudley Road, Southall, Middlesex.

SIR: Further to the comments in the June issue on the American "Army" and the Bundeswehr, plus the disclosure of the "soldiers' union" movement at Catterick, some mention should surely be made of the training and qualifying methods employed in the continuing formation of the

Officer Corps of our own forces.

I refer to the policy whereby candidates for full career commissions in Army, Navy, RAF and Marines are required, after having achieved two 'A' levels, to complete a two year course at a civilian university. The academies operated by the Armed Forces themselves are to operate merely in a post-graduate role.

We shall therefore be blessed in the future with an Officer Corps which has been thoroughly exposed to university-type 'New Left' propaganda, and its various forms of subversion, at the very beginning of the careers of its members.

One wonders — indeed one fervently hopes that one is dreaming! Otherwise, is one to assume that the tentacles of the internationalist octopus have infiltrated the policy making committees of the Armed Forces?

H. C. PAYNE
Warminster, Wilts.

SIR: I was interested to read the article in June's *Spearhead* on the 'statues' wrecked by vandals at the Camden Arts Centre. We too have an example of modern 'art' (unfortunately still intact) outside one of our university buildings. It consists of three mottled green stone slabs, each with a large hole in it, and cost £10,000. Some say it is supposed to represent Mendelsohn, Beethoven and Brahms, but it's hard to be sure just by looking at it.

Whatever it is, it's just another example

of the way in which universities have far more money than they know what to do with. This object stands outside the New Music Building of Cardiff University, recently built at a cost of just under a quarter of a million pounds. Although there are 3,000 students here, the entire music faculty numbers only 180, and it is only these 180 who are allowed inside the building. £40,000 was spent on equipment, and even the noticeboard outside cost £875. The building, it is claimed, "provides its users with the best equipment in the country." On being asked if he considered it to be a 'musical paradise', a professor commented tersely: "Until we find something better."

Meanwhile work has started on the new students' union (which will take 2½ years to build, and plans are still being made to extend the university. This will involve demolishing an orphanage and several hundred houses in the city centre. Compulsory purchase notices have already been issued.

It's time that this senseless spending was stopped. Instead of using the university for only 30 weeks each year, as at present, it should be open all year and the course could then be completed in two instead of three. This would provide more places for students, and cut down the need for larger premises to cater for them. Better still, if the overseas students whose names abound in the university register were no longer accepted, expansion would seldom be needed at all.

VALERIE F. WILCOX
University College, Cardiff.

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *South Western Star*.

"This office should now be abolished." This was the Royal Commission's verdict on aldermen. That was two years ago. They are still being made and after elections we still have rows over their selection.

Has the alderman had his day? Is it time for him to retire gracefully from the local government scene? The absurdity of town hall democracy was outlined after the May local elections. Voters overwhelmingly displaced hundreds of Conservative councillors and officially elected a new majority party in England's town and cities.

But any thoughts of Labour controlling the majority of the country's boroughs can be forgotten this year at least, for democracy, local government style, means that even if electors register

strong disapproval of a particular party their ballot paper protest will not always be reflected in the council chamber. Aldermen are "co-opted members and are next in dignity to the mayor." Let me say that they are not accountable to the public. They are elected by councillors themselves for six-year terms on the basis of one alderman to each ward in a city, town or county.

They have been criticised as "undemocratic" by both main parties. We all know that bold words are conveniently swallowed after an unfavourable election result when the party in control realise they will be out of power but for a full complement of aldermen. This is just the position in many councils today.

This office should now be abolished. The findings of

the Redcliffe Maud Royal Commission on Local Government Reform have been scrapped by the present Government in favour of its own White Paper published in February which successfully dodged the issue.

The Government already has a slim Parliamentary timetable for the introduction of its local government reform measures in the 1971-72 session. All this leaves the distinct possibility that such a controversial point could once again be sidestepped.

If it is, then not only will the opportunity be missed to strengthen local democracy but the chance will also be missed to take a positive step towards reducing public cynicism of local elections; and "undemocratic" councils. —Tom Lamb, Wandsworth, National Front, Alfriston Road, Battersea.

Trouble shooting

Prepare for the Worst

The cliché "What happens in America today will take place in Britain tomorrow" has all too frequently proved to be correct. We all hope that it will not prove true in the field of race relations. Washington, America's Capital, with a population 80 per cent negro, is a terrifying place. White people of either sex dare not walk the streets night or day.

Rape, murder and muggings are a constant feature of the city's life, with White people living in what can only be described as a state of siege. Official crime figures for the whole of America reveal that violent rapes by Blacks against White women take place every few minutes, 24 hours a day, 52 weeks a year. This is not propaganda. It is hard statistical fact.

We who desire a peaceful, orderly and friendly solution to the race problem in Britain (i.e. by means of repatriation of the Immigrants) have been dismayed to learn that in recent months gangs of West Indian bucks have been banding together in order to waylay and rob White people — usually old folk and particularly women. Already hundreds of such attacks have taken place in the Lambeth/Brixton/Wandsworth/Clapham area of South London alone, as a result of which at least one White woman has died.

Left Wing sociologists and Press hacks have tried to blame the situation, as ever, on White society for not ensuring that young Blacks get jobs. (This at a time when more than 800,000 workers of all races are unemployed!) The Left Wing apologia for Black violence can be seen to be specious when it is remembered that during the 1930's millions of Britons were unemployed for years at a time, and had to survive without the benefit of the sort of Social Security payments which are now available, yet individuals could expect to walk the streets and parks of our cities at any hour without fear of being set upon.

Recently I had the unpleasant experience of going to the cinema in Brixton, and this experience indicated to me that the attitude which many Immigrants have to law and order springs from a dark abyss in their racial soul, and has little to do with their economic environment.

More than a third of the audience were West Indians — many of them wearing the sort of clothing which has become associated with the Black Panther move-

ment in America — and they all sat together in the same part of the auditorium. The film, a Western, concluded with the most vile and unnecessary scenes of sadistic violence I have ever seen on the screen.

As the event — a massacre of women and children — was acted out, I noticed that there was stunned silence from the White section of the audience, yet primitive almost animalistic shouts and deep-throated groans of joy came from the Immigrants. These hellish sounds developed into cheers and uncontrolled screams of excitement as the massacre was climaxed by the stripping, rape and dismemberment of a Red Indian woman by soldiers drunk with blood lust.

At the end of the film, a few minutes later, the White members of the audience instinctively moved together and left the cinema from the opposite side of the house to where the Immigrants, who clearly intended to stay and see the whole performance again and who were still laughing and chattering with delight, were congregated. To say that the faces of the White people expressed tension and forboding would be an understatement.

Is Britain to experience the horrors which are tearing apart America's big cities? We must hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.

"Give Me Strength"

One of the great multi-racialist myths is that anti-social conduct which is so much a feature of big city ghetto life could be eradicated if the Immigrants were spread throughout the country. But events in Reading, the County town of Berkshire, prove this wrong.

Reading was the town, it will be remembered, where West Indian Michael X first came to public attention as Britain's very own Black Power leader as a result of making a speech which condoned the murder of Policemen. Last year an Asian Immigrant cut his daughter into pieces, simply because he had religious objections to her marriage plans.

Now Reading has hit the headlines again. Barbados born Mr. Olton Goring blamed an illness his wife had contracted on his nine children. As a member of a West Indian Pentecostal sect, he decided that an act of atonement was in order. So he stripped one of his daughters, hung her out of a window by her feet, and poured water over her. Then, to the sound

of jungle drums, he slew his son Keith in a form of ritual sacrifice and made the other children dance in the blood.

Members of Mr. Olton's sect, which has wide support amongst West Indians, believe that they can communicate directly with God when in a trance. Far from showing signs of grief, when Mr. and Mrs. Olton were questioned about the murder of their son, they kept singing: "Glory, Glory, Give Me Strength".

The Servants of a Servant of God

I am grateful to the Editor of *Candour* for the following information further to my article *Profound Sincerity* published in the March 1971 issue of *Spearhead*:—

"I see you have asked whether anyone could tell you who it was who went about this country damning South Africans for the wages paid to their Black servants. I do not remember this matter being taken up by any newspaper over here, but it was certainly taken up by *Candour*.

"The culprit was Bishop Ambrose Reeves. Some of the L.E.L. were present at the meeting in which he made the attack and when they reported it to me I cabled my contact . . . asking how many servants the Bishop employed and what he paid them. I ascertained that he had no less than seven servants and paid them well under the average.

"Publication of these facts was made in *Candour*, whereupon I received a letter from a firm of Jewish solicitors in the West End saying that they had been consulted by Reeves and were instructed by him to send me a warning not to re-publish the information, and thus avert an action for libel.

"I replied to say that it was never my intention to mislead *Candour* readers and that if the Bishop cared to let me know how many servants he employed and what he paid them, I would give his letter full publicity. They then wrote me an insolent letter saying that they did not propose to enter into any controversy with me but again warned me to be very, very careful.

"To this I replied that as their client had not chosen to provide me with the information requested I proposed to accept the information I had received from South Africa as being correct and intended to republish it together with the subsequent correspondence. This was duly done."

Not another word, needless to say, was heard from the hypocritical Bishop Reeves or his bullying solicitors.

CAN black and white children successfully live and learn together in the same school?

This is probably the most vital question of our times. And almost every answer is based on emotion.

South Africa says they can't, and enforces the rigorous law of apartheid. Here in Britain we are trying to see that they do. And we believe it is possible.

In the U.S.A. . . . liberal optimistic America . . . they have decreed by law that they not only can, but they WILL.

Now today comes shattering news for every multi-racial society in the world.

Divorcing themselves from any moral stand, the U.S. Department of Education set out to answer the question by researching the facts.

Their report, released tonight, says without equivocation: **SOUTH AFRICA IS RIGHT.**

If you want peace in the schools; if you want children to learn; if you want kids to grow up with memories of happy schooldays, then keep black and white apart.

GUARANTEE

The report, made by the Policy Institute of Syracuse University, admits that such a policy is impossible to introduce in America. But it adds emphatically — all liberal sentiment aside — it is the right policy; the only policy that can guarantee a peaceful decent education for all children, black or white.

It will have a profound effect on educationalists all round the world. There will be particular repercussions in Britain. But the place where the shock waves of the report will rock society to its foundations is the U.S. itself.

American schools, unruly and under attack for their failing academic ability, are in a parlous state. The report says there is one major reason for this . . . the enforced integration of black and white. It brings so much tension, so much conflict, so much sheer hatred into the schools, that they

**AMERICANS
ADMIT IT ...**

School Race Integration A Total Failure

cannot maintain control and thus fail totally in their job of educating children to be mature citizens.

For the 130-page study, questionnaires were answered by 683 high schools. Of these 85 per cent reported some kind of disruption in the last three years, ranging from walkouts and boycotts to vandalism and arson.

Investigators also visited 27 high schools in 19 major cities, where they interviewed school officials, parents, policemen and students.

Says the report: "This is an unsettling story of an unsettling reality."

And that reality?

"Disruption is positively related to integration," says the report. "Schools which are almost all white or all black are less likely to be disrupted. This might suggest a policy of apartheid as a solution to disruption, but this option is unavailable."

And it warns: "Short of a total moral conversion, the American society will continue to behave in such a way as to ensure some degree of pathological unrest in our urban high school for a long time to come."

VIOLENCE

The report says one of the outside causes of student violence in the schools is a new expression of racial pride and what it identifies as "a phenomenon called black

revenge."

It explains: "No honest observer of the urban high school scene could bypass this phenomenon."

Officials found it sad but psychologically understandable when numbers of black high school students told them one way or another: "It's Whitey's turn to take some heat."

There is terror in American schools the report admits, talking of white students, who were at first frightened to help in the study but later relaxed to speak of travelling only in large white student groups for protection and "getting the hell out of there as fast as we can" when the school day ended.

BLACK

The survey finds integrated schools with higher percentages of black students are less likely to be hit by violence if there is a high proportion of black staff.

It adds: "It is absurd to lay all the blame for disruption on the schools," but equally absurd to say a school is "merely a receptacle for problems it does not create and cannot be responsible for."

This report is a warning to integrationists in Britain. In our country there is a difference: the race problem is not something which the present generation has inherited from a century or two centuries ago; it is a problem which this generation has created of its volition — and is still creating. We have needlessly imported a problem that all American experience shows is tragic in the extreme.

In Britain the problem has not yet obtained sufficient dimensions to be irreparable. Coloured races do not yet comprise an eighth of the population, as they do in America. We still have time to prevent the problem getting out of hand by a diligent programme of repatriation of coloured immigrants. **THIS PROGRAMME MUST BE PUT INTO PRACTICE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT — BECAUSE EACH YEAR IN WHICH IT IS DELAYED BRINGS CLOSER THE NIGHTMARE THAT WE NOW SEE IN AMERICA.**



A Section of the Crowd at a School Sports Meeting at West Bromwich, Staffs.

Big Day in Bristol

June 19th saw the first major demonstration of the National Front in Bristol, as well as the first such demonstration of any kind in that city for many years. About 300 NF members, including coachloads from London and Wolverhampton brought to enforce the already strong West of England contingent, marched from Durdham Downs to the city centre, causing tremendous interest among the thousands of Saturday shoppers. The march was in protest against the Government policy of driving Britain into the Common Market, and at several points along the route was greeted with loud applause.

As has now become the habit everywhere, the NF march was greeted by counter demonstrations by the local student left. The students' showing was rather pathetic, being confined mainly to the distribution of scurrilous leaflets defaming NF leaders alongside the march and the appearance of about 30 to 40 youths of doubtful sex at the end of the march giving the Nazi salute and chanting 'sieg heil'.

The student reds, as might have been expected, gained the willing cooperation of the local press. While the *Western Daily Press* gave extensive coverage to the reds' lies against the NF, it made no mention of the NF's replies. The lies were crudely printed on shabby looking leaflets on which the publishers didn't have the guts to display their address, and included such statements as 'John O'Brien, the Chairman of the National Front, has a record of fascist thuggery.' Whereas the NF Chairman never has had any connection whatsoever with fascist organisations and the only thuggery in which he has been involved were two violent attacks on him by communists in Birmingham three years ago and in London last year.

The march through Bristol ended with a great meeting at the Central Hall, which was attended by many of the public as well as the marchers, and was addressed by John O'Brien, Martin Webster, John Tyndall, Peter Williams (the Chairman of Peckham branch) and local stalwart Bill Westaway, with local branch Chairman Frank Stockham presiding.

Martin Webster spoke about the march and thanked those who attended for their efforts, promising further marches in the future all over the country.

Peter Williams spoke of the National Front alternative to the Common Market: a British world system incorporating the members of the old White Commonwealth.

Bill Westaway then made a stirring appeal

for funds, which went along way towards covering the expenses of the day's activity.

As an interlude between the speeches, Nora Abrahams, a housewife, was brought onto the platform with a bag full of everyday shopping items, and Mr. Frank Stockham took each item out of the bag and compared its price in Britain with those prices prevailing in the Common Market, demonstrating the enormous increase in the cost of living involved in entry.

Mr John Tyndall then spoke, saying that the alleged long termed economic benefits that were supposed to offset these increases were entirely illusory. Any increased markets that British industry would find in Europe would be cancelled out by increased competition in Britain.

Mr Tyndall spoke then of the flagrant opportunism of many politicians on the question of the Market, jumping first this way and then that according to where electoral advantage lay. With loud support from the audience, he said that the British people felt humiliated by Mr. Heath's grovelling in Paris before a nation whom we rescued from German domination a short time ago — with the aid, among others, of our Commonwealth cousins. He said that if the campaign against the Common Market failed through lack of the immense apparatus of money and propaganda at the disposal of the pro-marketeters, it would be the duty of the British people to be disobedient to Common Market laws and the duty of a future nationalist government to repudiate a Rome Treaty signed without the people's consent.

John O'Brien ended the meeting with a

powerful indictment of Edward Heath for his part in the drive towards Europe. He spoke of the constitutional factors which made the acceptance of the Rome Treaty criminal treason, and how former British political leaders would have turned in their graves to know the policies now being pursued.

Mr. O'Brien said that the present determination to sign the Treaty of Rome was in direct violation of the principles of the Magna Carta, which laid down that no decision affecting the people's future should be made without the consent of the 'common council', and Parliament today could not be called a 'common council' but was simply an assemblage of the Prime Minister's and Opposition Leader's 'licenced dogs'.

The NF Chairman quoted a noted patriot and anti-Marketeer, Air Vice Marshal Donald Bennett as saying that British governments had been prepared to grant referenda to Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands over matters determining their people's future but not to the people of Britain itself. His speech and the end of the meeting were greeted with great enthusiasm.

The meeting and the march preceeding it marked up a great success in the promotion of the NF in the West of England. As a footnote, it should be said that thanks are due to Eddie Bray, the National Democratic Party candidate in the recent Southampton (Itchen) by-election who polled over 3,000 votes and soundly beat the Liberals into fourth place, for bringing up a number of his colleagues to Bristol to support the days activities.

Post for NF Man

NF National Directorate member Mr. Tom Lamb, Chairman of Wandsworth Branch, and NF candidate for Battersea South at the last General election, has been elected by his fellow workers in the electricity supply industry to the committee of the Electricity Supply (Manual Workers') Superannuation Scheme. Mr. Lamb's function will be to look after the interests of retired workers formerly employed by the London and South Eastern Electricity Boards.

Mr. Lamb received 1,232 votes in a four cornered fight — 400 more than his nearest opponent. He is well known in Wandsworth not just as an active official of the National Front but also as a Trades Unionist of many years standing. He is a Shop Steward at the L.E.B. sub-station in Battersea, where he is employed as an electrical engineer. Before joining the NF three years ago Mr. Lamb was a Ward Secretary for Battersea Labour Party.

"I am very gratified by this appointment", said Mr. Lamb, "because the Communist dominated Wandsworth Trades Council carried out a massive smear campaign against me after I joined the National Front. This smear campaign has had no effect and indicates



TOM LAMB

that rank and file workers are prepared to put their trust in National Front members. All NF members who can belong to a Trades Union should do so and should stand for office. If ordinary workers can see NF men doing a good job on their behalf within the context of the Trades Union Movement, then they will be more ready to vote NF in Parliamentary and municipal elections."

WHY ISRAEL WANTS WAR

It is hard for the man in the street in Britain to take a firm stand on the confrontation between Israel and her neighbouring Arab states. It is certainly difficult for any British Government to make a frank assessment of the situation, since the Americans and the Russians have involved themselves in the situation and have thus made it part of the global 'Cold War'.

A solution to the problem lies in reconciling what in some peoples' opinion are two irreconcilable objectives, which are: facilitating the natural and reasonable desire of Zionist Jews to come together and live as a nation, and giving justice and security to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians.

For lasting peace to come in the Middle East, the first requirement is that both sides must want peace. It saddens us, therefore, to hear reports of comments made before the Six Day War by Ezer Weizmann, who was the Commander of the Israeli Air Force and who is the son of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President:—

"We are lucky to be surrounded by enemies who want to eliminate us. **Had the Arabs not existed, we would have had to create them.** (*Our emphasis*) We have great luck that we are under siege and in an unending situation of war. I hope

that this situation will continue for many years, for only because of it have we succeeded in turning this miscellany, who arrived here from every hole in the world, into one nation. Only thanks to this continuing danger could we have developed our agriculture, industry and wonderful army. A peace between us and the Arab states means assimilation, Levantinisation, division and the annihilation of the people."

The accuracy of these words is vouched for by Dan Ben Amotz, the Israeli author and journalist, for it was to him that they were spoken. Ezer Weizman's words are reminiscent of Hitler's statement at the time of his invasion of Russia, to the effect that he did not want to conquer all the Soviet Union's territory, but only up to the Urals, and which point he would station troops along an open frontier, in order that a permanent small war could be sustained so that each new generation of Germans could experience the joys of defending the Fatherland.

Let us hope that there are enough people of good sense in Israel to ensure that such people as Weizman are restrained, before the Jewish people are precipitated unnecessarily into their own horrendous Stalingrad.

August Issue

The issue of *Spearhead* for next month, now being prepared, will be devoted entirely to the Common Market. We make no apologies for this, as the coming months are going to be a crucial phase in the campaigns both for and against the Market, and every bit of propaganda is going to count.

Spearhead, as its readers know, is implacably against British entry into Europe on any terms. It has in its past issues examined the many different angles from which this entry should be opposed. In the issue now being prepared it will cover these angles again, reprinting some of the things it has said in the past and in other places bringing the same arguments up to date with the examination of new facts. It will deal also with the positive alternative to a European policy and publicise the role of the National Front as the chief instrument of that alternative and as the most consistent opponent of the Market in British politics.

The issue will be printed in a form which will make it acceptable as a pamphlet against the Common Market long after the time during which it is current as a periodical. In other words, it will be suitable to distribute in large numbers long after August 1971.

We intend to make it the most impressively presented and cogent argument against the Common Market that has yet been produced.

Because the issue will not be dated with regard to distribution, we are ordering extra copies to be printed and hope that all our readers and supporters, as well as helpers of the National Front, will make the effort to take larger than usual quantities, which they will be able to resell or give away over an indefinite period. If the demand is really great and exhausts our arranged supply, we will be keeping the plates and will do a reprint.

The usual discount rates will of course apply to bulk purchases, and so it will be well worth the while of all purchasers to obtain large quantities, bearing in mind that there are virtually no limits to the time in which they have to be sold.

The sooner that purchasers inform us of their intended orders, the easier it will be for us to assess the correct quantity to print. So help to make this campaign a real success by starting to plan your distribution — NOW!



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